NHII 03 Safety and Quality Group A

David W. Bates, MD, MSc Brigham and Women's Hospital, and Partners Healthcare System

This presentation does not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government or the institution of any participants

Safety and Quality: Current Status

- Patients are often injured inadvertently
- Huge gaps between evidence and practice
- Chances of receiving high-quality care are no better than coin flip

Safety and Quality A: Desired State--Guiding Principle

- We need to move from a cost-driven system to a quality-driven system
 - Health care funding should be based on quality, not on transactions

Safety and Quality—Track A: Desired State

- Information flowing freely within/across organizations
- Routine use of EHRs
- Electronic communication between providers and patients
- Safety checks at the point of care
- Adverse events monitoring routine
- Evidence-based decision support ubiquitous
- Robust care and quality measures collected as by-product of care delivery
- Broad public quality information

Safety and Quality A: Short Term Recommendation 1

- Incentives: provide differential payment for higher quality, safer care, and loans for IT infrastructure associated with quality
 - Why: current incentive structure doesn't reward higher-quality, safer care, and capital is scarce
 - Target organizations: CMS, private payers, providers

Safety and Quality A: Short Term Recommendation 2

- Provide resources to develop and maintain national quality and safety performance measures (Standards)
 - Why: necessary to incent quality care, and these measures will need to grow/change over time
 - Target organizations: Federal government; CMS; National Quality Forum; AHRQ; NIH

Safety and Quality A: Short Term Recommendation 3

- Elevate research priority of health care quality and safety and IT, redirecting \$1 billion/year at these areas, of the current \$70 billion (Research)
 - Why: need investment in new ideas
 - Target organization: AHRQ, Federal Government/NIH
 - Research agenda includes:
 - Evaluation (e.g. business case, VA)
 - New uses (e.g. adverse event detection)
 - Adoption (e.g. by rural, safety net)
 - Measures (e.g. validation)

Safety and Quality A: Short Term Recommendation 4

- Implement new national unique patient and provider identifiers (Infrastructure)
 - Why: necessary for providing highquality, safe care, and for tracking outcomes of interest to patients and providers
 - Target organizations: Federal Government

Safety and Quality A: Medium Term Recommendation 1

- Develop a shared repository of rules and knowledge for information systems (Standards)
 - Why: Much of the benefit from increased use of IT comes from decision support, and not currently available
 - Who: eHealth Initiative, NLM or AHRQ

Safety and Quality A: Medium Term Recommendation 2

- Development of a national quality measurement database
 - Why: to assess the safety and quality of care in the U.S.
 - Who: Federal government
 - Allow individuals to opt in

Safety and Quality A: Medium Term Recommendation 3

- Substantial increase in support for training clinicians to do clinical informatics, targeting both primary care and specialists
 - Why: Manpower shortage in these areas
 - NLM and AHRQ

Migration Path

Outside the Hospital

- Physicians start to use EHRs first in primary care settings
- Then migrate to personal health record initially windows into provider EHRs.

Inside the Hospital

- Enterprise master patient index
- Clinical data repository
- CPOE
- Full EHR

Political/social path as important as technical

Migration Path

Path should include a series of projects, for example, in 3-5 years:

- National medication list
- National unique patient identifier
- Medication information available to patients, providers

Our Group

Facilitators

- David Blumenthal
- Guy Mansfield
- Martha Radford

Experts

- Richard Croteau
- David Lansky
- Mick Murray
- Ginnie Pepper
- Annette Williams

And all the Participants